

for the form of the rhinophores and tentacles, which are short, conical, and strongly transversely wrinkled, but without tuberculation or color pattern, being of the same pale yellow as the rest of the body. The "rainure" extending from the right tentacle to the branchial opening is a plain line barely perceptible; the branchial pit with two minute lobes is short and in about the same relative position as in *P. lafonti*. The body is much depressed and the margins thin, sharp and even. The eyes appear as conspicuous small black spots in front of the bases of the posterior tentacles. The general form is elongate oval, the ends of the rhinophores, unlike the tentacles, are blunt, and these organs are sulcate inferiorly as usual. The length of the largest specimen, as contracted in alcohol, is about 20 mm., and the breadth about 9 mm. I propose for it the name of *Phyllaplysia taylori* in honor of its discoverer.

Of the three other species known, *P. lafonti* is pale green, with darker bands and numerous violet spots; *P. depressa* is green-buff, variegated with black; and *P. limacina* is of a dusky green. All of these are from western and southern Europe.

A NEW SPECIES OF PLEUROBRANCHUS FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY WM. H. DALL.

Some time since Mrs. Oldroyd sent me two specimens of *Pleurobranchus*, from San Pedro, which I could not spare time to examine microscopically at the moment. I can now specify their chief diagnostic characters as follows:

***Pleurobranchus californicus*, n. sp.**

Animal when fresh of a waxy white, with a surface apparently smooth, or rather like the skin of an orange, not tuberculate, but, under a glass, showing obsolete distant pustules hardly raised above the general surface; body elongate-oval, the foot longer than the mantle behind. The gill short, its stem finely granular, not tuberculate, with ten or eleven alternate short vanes, the whole adnate nearly to the tip, medially situated, with the contiguous genital orifices just in front of its anterior insertion and the anus just over the posterior insertion between the gill and the mantle. Eyes, rhinophores, muzzle, jaws and teeth, as described by Pilsbry, for the Gulf of California species collected by Fischer (Man. Conch., xvi, pp. 201-2). Shell rather long and narrow, subrectangular, longi-

tudinally obsolete striate on the left side, obscurely obsolete punctate near the anterior edge, and covered with a very thin periostracum which reflects nacreous tinges of color. The shell itself is white and thin, with a small spiral nucleus; the left margin somewhat recurved, the central part moderately convex; the whole extends more than half the length of the body and measures 12 by 6.5 mm.

This species differs from *P. digueti* Rochebrune in color, in the proportional size and number of pinnules of the gill, in having a larger and differently shaped shell, and in the position of the anal orifice. These remarks apply to the form described by Pilsbry anatomically; Rochebrune states that his species was scarlet above and whitish below, but gives no anatomical data.

GENERAL NOTES.

Dr. Jousseume publishes a monograph of the Clausilioid group *Nenia* in the current number of the Bull. Soc. Philomathique de Paris (1900). Among other novelties introduced in the same paper is a supposed new genus *Bonnanus*, which seems to be the same as *Passamaella*, a curious Buliminoid group of Socotra.

MOLLUSKS IN GRASS.—Mr. Virginus H. Chase recently sent me from Valley township, Stark Co., Illinois, a piece of sod thickly covered with growing grass, and which was fairly alive with living pulmonates. The piece of sod was eight by four inches in size, and from it I picked the following specimens and species:

1. *Polygyra monodon* Rackett.
2. *Pyramidula striatella* Anthony.
136. *Bifidaria armifera* Say.
5. *Bifidaria contracta* Say.
1. *Bifidaria pentodon* Say.

The locality from which the sample came was a moist prairie. If this number was collected in a piece of ground less than a foot square, what must the whole prairie have contained!—FRANK C. BAKER.

In the early seventies Prof. Verrill dredged a minute bivalve off New Haven and gave the name *Gastranella tumida* Verrill to it. Since then it has been unknown until some of my minute materials